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OTTAWA, AUGUST 27, 1949

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In This Issue

United Kingdom—Switches Imports to Sterling Countries..... 350
Mexico—Woollen Textile Industry Seeks Export Markets..... 357
India—Cycle Industry Receives Three-Year Protection..... 359
Malaya—New Controls on Dollar Area Imports..... 361
New Zealand—Wool and Butter Main Exports in 1948..... 362
Canada—Imports by Countries, January-June, 1949..... 364
Canada—Imports by Commodities, January-June, 1949..... 367
Peru—Introduces Controls to Offset Dollar Shortage..... 369

Regular Features

Agencies Concerned with Foreign Trade Development..... 391
Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada..... 389
Foreign Exchange Quotations..... 392
Foreign Trade Service Abroad..... 385
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory..... 383
Trade Commissioners on Tour..... 371
Trade and Tariff Regulations..... 373
Transportation 375
Departures from Montreal..... 375
Departures from Quebec..... 379
Departures from Halifax..... 379
Departures from Vancouver-New Westminster..... 380
Services to Newfoundland..... 382

COVER SUBJECT—Canned horse meat, processed in Swift Current, Sask., being loaded in Saint John, N.B., for shipment to Germany. A consignment of Canadian horse meat recently left Vancouver for Hong Kong, where it is expected a favourable market can be developed. Purchases are also being made for sale in the Belgian Congo.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

39355—1

Britain Switches Many Imports To Soft-Currency Countries

Elimination of some products and reduced purchases of many others result from United Kingdom policy of substituting soft-currency countries for hard-currency sources of supply —Imports of some essential products higher—Exports to Canada generally increased.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second of two reports on the overseas trade of the United Kingdom for the first six months of 1949, prepared for *Foreign Trade*).

LONDON, July 27, 1949.—Results of the policy of substituting soft-currency countries for dollar countries as sources of supply for imports into the United Kingdom are apparent from the trade returns for the first six months of the current calendar year. Typical Canadian products like oats, beef, poultry, apples, canned tomatoes, canned salmon, chilled and frozen fish and linseed oil have disappeared entirely from the list of imported commodities. The same influences have reduced imports of flour, eggs (shell, liquid and dried), bacon, sausage skins, asbestos, lumber, furs, mechanical pulp, seeds, rubber footwear, leather, chemicals, paperboard, kraft paper and refined copper.

On the other hand, items for which increases are recorded are wheat, cheese, leaf tobacco (unstripped), copper ore, sulphite pulp, lead, zinc, cutlery, electrical goods, newsprint paper and aircraft.

Total imports of wheat were 49·6 m. cwts, which was 21 per cent more than in the first half of 1948. Receipts from Canada (34·9 m. cwts.) went up by 8 per cent and from Australia (8·8 m. cwts.) by 44 per cent. A reflection of the cessation of ECA off-shore Canadian wheat purchasing is indicated by the re-entry of the United States into the United Kingdom market with 5·3 m. cwts. In 1948, imports from the United States were negligible.

For the second year in succession, there were no sales of Canadian oats to Great Britain; practically the only source of supply was Australia with 979,000 cwts. In the first half of 1948 the Soviet Union supplied 808,000 cwts. of oats, 3·9 m. cwts. of barley and 1·7 m. cwts. of maize under its trade agreement with the United Kingdom but there was none this year.

Australian Flour Supplies Increased Tenfold

In overall imports of flour (6·1 m. cwts.) there was a drop of 20 per cent. Canada's contribution (4·1 m. cwts.) fell by 46 per cent, while Australia (1·6 m. cwts.) supplied nearly ten times the previous year's quantity. Again the United States figures as a supplier of flour to the United Kingdom, with 468,000 cwts. as compared with 7,400 cwts. in the first half of 1948. With the exception of bacon, Canada has now been practically eliminated from the United Kingdom market as a source of supply for meat. The promising trade in beef, which was valued in the first half of 1948 at some £2·9 m., has ceased.

Even imports of bacon from Canada between January and June were reduced to 225,000 cwts. from 1·5 m. cwts. in the corresponding period of 1948. The United Kingdom bacon ration, described as "a flash in the pan", is now two ounces per head per week. Total imports of bacon in the

six months were 994,000 cwts., less than half those of the previous year. Denmark is now the largest single supplier, with 522,000 cwts. (an increase of over 60 per cent), while the Netherlands supplied 101,000 cwts. (a rise of 300 per cent), and Poland 126,000 cwts. (a fall of 14 per cent.)

The poultry market imported a total of 237,000 cwts. or nearly double that of the previous year. Australia, Poland, Ireland and Hungary shared this increase, but there were no purchases from Canada.

In dairy produce there was a welcome improvement of 60 per cent in imports of Canadian cheese (71,000 cwts.); total imports (2·5 m. cwts.) increased by 50 per cent. New Zealand has half of this trade, and the United States re-entered the market with 456,000 cwts. as the second largest supplier. The rise in shell egg imports by 23 per cent to 116 thousand dozen was principally due to substantial increases in imports from Denmark and Ireland. Canada's shipments (9,000 thousand dozen) were only one-third of those recorded for the corresponding months of 1948. Purchases of liquid or frozen eggs totalled 364,000 cwts., more than double the 1948 figure. China, Poland and Australia stepped up their consignments. Canada's share fell to 2,000 cwts. as compared with 38,000 cwts. in the first half of the previous year.

Drastic Cut in Imports of Dried Eggs

Against these increases, the trade in dried eggs has dropped from 250,000 cwts. in the first six months of 1947 to 19,000 cwts. in the same period of 1949, mainly the result of the cessation of purchasing from the United States. Canada supplied 14,000 cwts. as compared with 50,000 cwts. in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Apples.—There was no hard-currency expenditure on apples in the first half of this or last year. Total imports were reduced by a further 12 per cent to 764,000 cwts. Supplies were sustained by larger arrivals from the European Continent, as imports from both Australia and New Zealand were on a reduced scale.

Sausage Skins.—Imports aggregated 42,000 cwts., 10 per cent less than in the first half of 1948. Purchases from Canada (421 cwts.) were not much more than a quarter of those of last year. There was also a heavy falling-off in imports from the Netherlands, which were made up by larger consignments from New Zealand and other continental countries.

Fish.—In the first half of 1947 Canada supplied 26,000 cwts. (£164,000) of fresh or frozen fish to the United Kingdom. This trade was cut out in 1948 and has not been resumed. Total fish imports (2·4 m. cwts.) were slightly lower than in the previous year.

Salmon Almost Entirely from U.S.S.R.

Canned Salmon.—Practically the whole of the total imports of canned salmon in the first half of this year (34,000 cwts. valued at £521,000) originated in the Soviet Union. Imports from Canada were nominally recorded at 3 cwts. as compared with 56,326 cwts. valued at £576,000 in the 1948 half-year.

Tobacco.—Imported supplies of stripped leaf, at 19·8 m. pounds, were restored to their 1947 level, chiefly due to the quadrupling of imports from India (12 m. pounds). Although United States shipments recovered by 60 per cent to over one million pounds, this is only a fraction of the 1947 figure. Imports from Canada under this heading dropped to 57,000 pounds from 464,000 pounds in the preceding year.

In imports of unstripped leaf, which is the main tobacco item, there was a fall of 3 per cent in aggregate imports to 53 m. pounds (£8·5 m.) Imports from Canada (9·8 m. pounds valued at £1·4 m.) were on a slightly

39355—2

higher level than in the previous year, while those from the United States were reduced by more than two-thirds to 10 m. pounds. A striking feature of the return, is the larger purchases from Turkey (16·4 m. pounds valued at £2·6 m.), which is nearly fifteen times the 1948 quantity. Supplies from Southern Rhodesia fell sharply from 6·5 m. pounds to 3·8 m. pounds. Offsetting this, Nyasaland supplied 3·3 m. pounds as against 1·9 m. pounds in the 1948 period.

Asbestos.—The quantity of asbestos brought into Great Britain during the six months was 43,000 tons, practically the same as in the same period of 1948. The amount credited to Canada (6,700 tons) was reduced by nearly 50 per cent, but this was due to inability to supply owing to the strike in the mines rather than to currency difficulties. The gap was filled by larger imports from the Union of South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland; although Southern Rhodesia shipped 18,000 tons, this was a reduction of 10 per cent.

Iron Ore and Scrap.—The United Kingdom's aggregate takings from abroad of iron ore and scrap were 4 m. tons valued at £11·6 m. Canada is shown as a new supplier, due to the inclusion of Newfoundland shipments as from April 1. The trade returns show imports from Newfoundland (between January and April) of 8,000 tons valued at £24,000, and from Canada of 149,000 tons valued at £430,000. Sweden easily leads the list of supplying countries with 1·5 m. tons valued at £4·4 m.

Copper Ore.—Imports, at 15,000 tons valued at £1·5 m., were all credited to Canada. The figures were better by 16 per cent than for the first six months of 1948.

Wood and Timber.—The United Kingdom's total imports of wood and timber (excluding plywood) were valued at £34·5 m., three per cent less than for the first six months of last year. The effect of the dollar difficulties on Canadian trade was very severe. Purchases from Canada totalled £7·5 m. as against £13·4 m. in the first half of 1948. Purchases from the United States fell from £5·3 m. to £1·2 m. The deficiency was made up by switching to continental sources. The value of imports from Sweden (£4·5 m.) was double that for 1948. Imports from Finland, valued at (£1·9 m.) were 46 per cent higher. Yugoslavia supplied lumber worth £4 m., four times the previous year's value. The value of Polish contracts was £740,000 as against a mere sample in 1948. Germany was credited with £4·4 m., a drop of over 30 per cent.

Imports into the United Kingdom, by Main Groups

	Jan.-June, 1948		Jan.-June, 1949	
	Total	From Canada	Total	From Canada
	Thousand Cubic Feet			
Hewn hardwood other than mahogany	6,411	694	4,189	1,106
Sawn hardwood other than mahogany	8,869	1,054	9,199	473
	Standards			
Softwood, sawn	292,945	135,513	313,769	70,550
Softwood, planed or dressed	14,816	12,106	11,381	5,902
Boxboards	14,745	5,059	13,195	.....
	Piled Cubic Fathoms			
Sleepers	25,711	20,982	24,190	20,374
Pitprops	123,757	60,535	191,175	29,712
	Hundredweights			
Veneers	228,047	63,429	170,239	16,512
	Cubic Feet			
Plywood	3,523,895	1,234,687	3,505,946	560,214

Linseed Oil.—Imports of linseed oil in the first six months of 1948, at 30,712 tons (£5 m.) were exceptionally heavy, the corresponding figures for this year were 18,619 tons (£2·2 m.). Practically all of this latter quantity is accredited to "unspecified foreign countries". Canada sent none, and neither did Argentina. Last year Canada supplied 2,600 tons and Argentina 26,000 tons.

Furs.—Overall imports of raw furs (other than rabbit) increased by 25 per cent to 1·5 m. cwts. valued at £20·7 m. Receipts from Canada fell by 10 per cent to 2,300 cwts., but the value was reduced by 40 per cent to £864,000. The value of supplies from the United States (£1·2 m.) was lower by 33 per cent, but the Soviet Union (£712,000) trebled its last year's figure.

Loss of dollars in the fur trade caused the authorities to tighten up still further the control of imports from hard-currency countries, and only one of the four auction houses is now operating with any measure of freedom.

Paper-Making Materials.—The important contribution which the rayon industry is making to Britain's recovery is reflected in the growing imports of dried bleached sulphite pulp, which went up in the six months by 27 per cent to 148,000 tons valued at £7·4 m. Receipts from Canada were 4 per cent greater at 27,000 tons (£1·3 m.), while purchases from Sweden (68,000 tons) were higher by 20 per cent. Norway's shipments (32,000 tons) were nearly double last year's. In dried unbleached sulphite pulp there was a gross increase of 27 per cent to 227,000 tons (£8·9 m.). Canada's share was 37,000 tons (£1·4 m.), an increase of 6 per cent. Sweden supplied 95,000 tons (58 per cent higher), but arrivals from Finland (77,000 tons) were down slightly. The figures for Newfoundland (covering three months to April) were 9,800 tons valued at £351,000.

The program for mechanical wet pulp allowed for a total increase in imports of 39 per cent to 175,000 tons (£4 m.), although imports from Canada (4,700 tons valued at £123,000) were reduced by half. The shortage was made up by purchases from Norway (88,000 tons), Sweden (53,000 tons) and Finland (29,000 tons), the increases being respectively 95 per cent, 8 per cent, and 38 per cent.

The new dollar economies will involve a substantial reduction in the future level of Canadian shipments of paper-making materials.

Seeds for Sowing.—There was a heavy cut in purchases from Canada of agricultural seeds. The quantity recorded during the half year was 30,000 cwts. (£254,000), only one-quarter of the previous year's figure. Total imports (331,000 cwts. valued at £2 m.) fell by only 10 per cent. Much of the Canadian business was switched to Denmark and the Netherlands, which contributed 48,000 cwts. and 84,000 cwts. respectively.

Imports of Iron and Steel Heavily Increased

The rise in total imports of iron and steel was spectacular, and is an indication of the activity of the heavy industries. Imports in the half-year (703,000 tons valued at £20 m.) trebled those of the equivalent 1948 period. Shortages prevented Canadian mills from taking full advantage of the sales opportunities, and imports from Canada (34,000 tons valued at £1·7 m.) showed a reduction of 17 per cent. Belgium and Luxemburg were well in the forefront with 336,000 tons, while France contributed 105,000 tons. The United States supplied 50 per cent more (100,000 tons). Canada is practically the only supplier of aluminium in ingots, etc., shipments amounting to 1·4 m. cwts. valued at £5·5 m. There was no change from last year's figures.

In electrolytic unwrought copper, the level of imports fell by 12 per cent to 86,000 tons (£11·5 m.). Of this, Canada supplied 25,000 tons (£3·4 m.), a decline of 25 per cent. With the exception of Germany, deliveries from most of the other supplying countries fell off. The levels of lead imports was 42 per cent higher at 108,000 tons (£12 m.). A total of 19,500 tons valued at £2·3 m. came from Canada, which was 5 per cent more than in the first half of 1948. Australia, with 73,000 tons, was the most important supplier. Nickel products, originating mainly in Canada, totalled 55,000 cwts. (£620,000), a reduction of 45 per cent. Imports of zinc (unwrought in ingots, etc.) were also on a lower scale, the quantity falling by 15 per cent to 85,000 tons (£8·3 m.). The whole reduction was in supplies from the United States, imports therefrom of 20,000 cwts. being half the 1948 figure. Receipts from Canada (26,000 tons, valued at £2·5 m.) increased by 13 per cent.

The decision to save 25 per cent on dollar expenditures for non-ferrous metals, notwithstanding its probable adverse effect on British industry, will be reflected in lower imports from Canada in the coming months.

Cutlery, etc.—The imported value of "cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments" fell slightly to £3·2 m. but expenditures in Canada increased by 13 per cent to £317,000.

Electrical Goods and Apparatus.—In this category imports at £1·4 m. were practically the same as between January and June, 1948. Imports from Canada recovered by 41 per cent to £249,000.

Machinery Imports Maintained

Machinery has a priority in the plans for re-equipping British industry and improving its efficiency. As a result, imports were maintained at the high rate of £23·5 m. Of this, the United States supplied equipment worth £15·6 m., practically the same as the value for the previous year. Canada has now lost its place as second largest supplier and ranks fourth after Germany and Switzerland. The reappearance in the returns of Germany with supplies valued at £17 m. indicates that she is regaining her old markets. Switzerland's share amounted to £1·5 m., and Canada's to £1 m. Current policy provides for imports of specialized types which are not available locally. There is little opportunity for common-purpose machinery. As regards the future, while the United Kingdom authorities recognize the importance of maintaining machinery imports, it is doubtful whether they can escape the recently announced cuts, and some readjustment of policy is contemplated.

Apparel.—Total imports of apparel were valued at £2 m., a 10 per cent increase. Imports from Canada fell by 40 per cent to £109,000.

Footwear.—Aggregate imports of footwear (rubber and leather) were worth £1·2 m., a small increase. Orders placed in Canada were valued at £96,000 as compared with £223,000 in 1948 and £311,000 in 1947. This loss of trade was a hard blow to the Canadian rubber footwear industry. Imports from Hong Kong totalled £556,000, more than twice the 1948 figure.

Chemicals.—The returns show that imports of chemicals in the six months were 19 per cent lower at £13·4 m. Canada supplied products worth £602,000, a reduction of 28 per cent. Imports from other leading supplying countries (United States, £3·6 m.; Germany, £2 m.) also fell. France (£1·6 m.) improved her trade by 77 per cent, and South Africa (£1·4 m.) by 52 per cent.

Purchases of Leather Reduced 54 Per Cent

Leather.—Total imports of leather and manufactures recovered in the January to June period to £6 m., the percentage increase being 34. The program of the Leather Control provided for Canadian purchases valued at £120,000, a decrease of 54 per cent. India contributed 80 per cent of Britain's total supplies, increasing her shipments to £4·8 m. by 50 per cent.

Paper, Cardboard, etc.—The contemplated reductions in dollar purchases of newsprint has depressed the United Kingdom publishing industry. In the six months under review, total imports were nearly 60 per cent greater than in 1948 at 1·6 m. cwts. (£2·8 m.). Of this Canada's quota was 786,000 cwts. (£1·2 m.) and Newfoundland's (January to March) 216,000 cwts. valued at £324,000. The increase over 1948 figures was substantial. At the same time, imports from Sweden (199,000 cwts.) doubled, and those from Finland (250,000 cwts.) quadrupled.

Orders placed overseas for kraft paper (487,000 cwts.) valued at £1·5 m. were fairly well maintained, although deliveries from Canada fell by 34 per cent to 19,000 cwts. Imports from Sweden, Finland and Norway also fell away.

There was a heavy drop in imports of paperboard (excluding kraftboard, strawboard and building board), entries totalling 250,000 cwts. as compared with 634,000 cwts. in the first half of 1948. Canada's share was reduced by 50 per cent to 105,000 cwts. (£254,000). Imports from Finland, Sweden and Norway declined even more sharply.

Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships and Aircraft).—Purchases overseas in this group, valued at £8·8 m., consisted chiefly of aeroplanes obtained from the United States (£4 m.) and Canada (£1·6 m.). Canada's sales were three times higher than in the first half of 1948 and were largely attributable to the Canadair contract.

Books.—The value of book imports was reduced by 25 per cent to £1·2 m., of which the United States supplied half. The amount credited to Canada in the first half of this year was only £28,000, less than one-third the 1948 figure.

Plastic Materials.—During 1948, local plastic industry developments enabled the United Kingdom to reduce imports (83,000 cwts. valued at £1·7 m.) by 43 per cent. The reductions chiefly affected the United States, which, however, still supplied more than half the total imports. Canada was the second largest supplier in the first six months of 1949 with 27,000 cwts. (£250,000), a decline of only 7 per cent.

Parcels.—The value of arrivals of non-dutiable parcels (mainly gift food parcels) fell by 30 per cent to £7 m. The value credited to the United States was £1·6 m.; to Canada, £1·4 m.; and to Australia, £950,000. These three countries, therefore, accounted for more than half the total.

Exports to Canada of Most Products Higher

Total exports of all commodities from the United Kingdom to Canada in the first six months of 1949 expanded except flax and jute materials, footwear, and floor coverings. The rate of increase in exports to Canada exceeded the overall rate of increase for beverages, coal, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, and vehicles, an indication of special and successful efforts to give priority to Canadian demands.

Although exports of the majority of products to Canada increased, the rate of expansion was lower than the corresponding rate for total exports. As an example of this tendency, exports of machinery, to Canada actually fell off in the six months under review by 4 per cent as compared with the figure for the first half of 1948, while total exports advanced by 25 per cent.

39355—3

It is hoped that the increased attention now being given by United Kingdom machinery manufacturers to the promotion of sales in the Canadian market will effect an improvement in this situation in the near future.

United Kingdom Exports to Canada

	Jan.-June, 1948		Jan.-June, 1949			
	Total	To Canada	Total	To Canada	Total Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) Per Cent	To Canada Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) Per Cent
	Thousands of Pounds					
Beverages and cocoa preparations	13,747	879	15,135	996	+ 7	+ 13.0
Coal	14,110	164	21,475	372	+50	+127.0
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	22,305	2,257	25,131	2,599	+13	+ 13.0
Iron and steel and manufactures	49,164	560	61,361	1,329	+24	+137.0
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures	25,503	359	33,058	1,875	+27	+420.0
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	20,832	439	23,582	484	+14	+ 10.0
Electrical goods and apparatus	34,612	441	40,847	506	+17	+ 15.0
Machinery	110,533	2,430	139,487	2,310	+25	— 4.0
Cotton yarns and manufactures	55,306	2,893	84,286	3,233	+52	+ 10.0
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	44,415	8,967	52,201	8,997	+18	+ 0.3
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	18,527	1,563	23,019	1,909	+21	+ 18.0
Other textile materials	13,960	880	12,868	891	— 7	+ 1.0
Apparel	14,443	1,045	14,682	874	+ 2	— 10.0
Footwear	4,033	155	2,786	92	—25	— 41.0
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	40,094	736	44,540	740	+12	+ 0.6
Leather and manufactures	4,128	435	4,731	353	+14	— 18.0
Paper, cardboard, etc.	10,210	140	11,501	148	+20	+ 4.0
Vehicles including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	124,528	4,038	153,724	7,733	+22	+ 92.0
Printed books	2,758	158	2,985	158	+ 7	+ 0.4
Floor coverings	3,808	445	2,873	371	—23	— 19.0
Toys	1,034	103	1,300	82	+30	— 20.0

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, N.Z., invites tenders for the supply of the following electrical equipment:

1. 66 kv. outdoor switchgear and structure for Cobb River Power Station; Section 85, Nelson; Contract No. 117—tenders close November 1, 1949.

2. 50 kv. outdoor switchgear and structure for Aongatete Substation; Section 382, Hamilton; Contract No. 120—tenders close November 29, 1949.

3. 110 kv. outdoor switchgear and structure for Pahautanui Substation; Section 299, Palmerston North; Contract No. 121—tenders close November 29, 1949.

4. 50 kv. outdoor switchgear and structure for Te Puke Substation; Section 381, Hamilton; Contract No. 123—tenders close December 6, 1949.

5. 66 kv. outdoor switchgear and structure for Inangahua Substation; Section 110, Nelson; Contract No. 122—tenders close December 6, 1949.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, on the dates indicated. Copies of the specifications are available to interested Canadian firms on application to the Acting Director, Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Mexican Woollen Textile Industry Now Seeking Export Markets

Inflation cuts down domestic sales, and as a result, export outlets sought—Large raw wool stockpile accumulated—Mexican woollens popular in United States because of colour and design.

By Clive B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(One peso equals $0·115 Canadian)

MEXICO, D.F., July 29, 1949.—The wool spinning and textile industry in Mexico has been given the greatest possible tariff protection by new decrees which prohibit the importation of a wide range of clothing and piece-goods. But, since the mills are dependent almost entirely on imported raw materials, devaluation of the national currency by 80 per cent since July, 1948, has increased costs to such an extent that domestic purchasing power is no longer able to absorb textile production that has averaged 4,500 metric tons every year since the war ended. Indeed, stocks began to accumulate in 1948 and, as a result, markets are now being sought abroad.

Heavy postwar investment in up-to-date machinery for spinning coarse and fine yards, and for finishing cloth that has been able to compete with the imported product, is the basis on which the bid for foreign markets is being made. Meanwhile, until export possibilities are more thoroughly examined, purchases of raw wool have been reduced drastically. Imports fell off by 2·7 million kilograms and 19 million pesos last year as compared with 1947, and were 6 million kilograms and 26 million pesos less than in 1945.

Australian wool is greatly preferred by spinners and by the weavers of the finer cloths, although last year it lost ground to British wool, and Belgium, Canada, France and Switzerland joined Argentina, Uruguay and the United States in competition for the market.

Spinning Capacity Increased

The wool spinning capacity of Mexican mills now is approximately 7·7 million pounds annually, using coned tops. Last year, production of fine yarns was started in a new mill on the outskirts of the capital, which had made 2/50s (64 grade) and 2/60s (64-70 grade) and began this spring to produce 2/70s and 2/80s. Spinners believe they will find markets for the fine yarns in Brazil and perhaps in Canada, and for fine and coarse yarns in Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela.

More than two-thirds of the spinning mills' production is going into the machine-knitting industry. The hand-knitting industry absorbs some 800,000 pounds annually and the remainder is used in the manufacture of men's and women's dress goods. The mills report that there is a small export market for sweaters and other types of knitted wear, which is based chiefly on the popularity of Mexican colour combination and design. This market is growing as retail stores abroad, particularly in the United States, are setting up Mexican departments.

Basic purchasing power in Mexico as a whole is low and wages since the war have been noticeably slow in catching up with mounting costs of living. Thus, the situation which prevailed until about the end of 1947, ensuring domestic consumption of all cloth produced by local mills, has

39355—3½

changed. Further, after increasing wholesale prices slightly during last year, the weaving industry has raised them again, by 15 to 20 per cent, since the peso was stabilized on June 17 at the rate of 8·65 to the U.S. dollar.

Imported cashmeres, which already were paying high duties, have been thrown out of the market by the prohibitory decrees which were issued in June. Weavers assert that their products are competitive in quality in world markets, particularly in the higher grades, despite rising costs. The export possibilities of dress goods, which were retarded by lack of finish, have been improved by the postwar installation of six finishing plants.

Two provincial mills are making blends, chiefly of 20 per cent wool and 80 per cent rayon. Some 500 people are employed at these two mills, which import all their raw materials, have a combined capacity of 50,000 metres a week, and discount any possibility of entering the export market.

In the years 1945-48, the total production of woollen textiles averaged about 4,500 tons and fell off by only 5 per cent, while values increased by 45 per cent. A study made by the Banco Nacional de Mexico revealed that profit-taking did not increase unduly during this period, but that costs of raw materials, wages and equipment all rose considerably. This situation naturally has been aggravated by currency devaluation.

Mexican Production of Woollen Textiles

	Metric Tons	Millions of Pesos
1945	4,784.1	82.9
1946	4,771.8	99.0
1947	4,188.1	102.6
1948	4,524.0	120.7

Until mid-1948, the domestic demand was sufficient to keep the weaving industry working at about 90 per cent of capacity. By October last year, the capacity index fell off to 82 per cent. It is to be anticipated that, as domestic buying power decreases further in coming months, the search for export markets will be intensified.

Exports of Irish Butter to be Resumed

Dublin, June 23, 1949.—(FTS)—Bacon and ham are now freely available in the stores here, and the butter ration has been increased by two ounces, raising the present allowance to eight ounces per head per week. The exportation of creamery butter from Ireland was prohibited as from June 3, 1949, and restrictions on the exportation of non-creamery butter were removed. The output of creamery butter leaves no surplus for export, but supplies of butter produced on farms and by private dairies and described as "farmers'" butter, or non-creamery butter, have recently become sufficiently plentiful to warrant export arrangements. The Minister expressed his sympathy with producers of this butter, who are, for the most part, farmers' wives and daughters, to whom the few pounds of butter per week are an important source of pocket money, and deplored the fact that public taste had become so accustomed to the bland flavour of creamery butter that farmers' butter was now difficult to market. Small quantities are at present being exported to the British Ministry of Food at 2s. 1d. per pound. The consumer in Dublin pays a controlled price of 2s. 8d. per pound and is often glad to supplement this by purchasing farmers' butter, which is uncontrolled, at a price often amounting to 4s. per pound.

India Extends Protection to Cycle Industry for Three-Year Period

Rates of import duty raised on cycles and cycle parts, effective April 1, 1949—Certain amount of prejudice against local makes—Production increased from 30,000 units in 1946 to over 60,000 in 1948.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One rupee equals 30 cents Canadian)

NEW DELHI.—Protection has been extended by the Government of India to the indigenous cycle industry for a further period of three years from April 1, 1949, and simultaneously has raised the rates of import duty on cycles and cycle parts from 24 per cent ad valorem (if of British manufacture) and 36 per cent ad valorem (if of non-British manufacture) to 60 per cent and 70 per cent, respectively. Although there is a certain amount of criticism among the public of a measure which seems likely to have the effect of raising the price of the ordinary man's most common means of transport, there would appear to be some justification for additional protection for the local industry.

The Indian cycle industry commenced during the year 1941, when foreign imports had been completely stopped and all raw materials and parts had to be obtained through the Central Supply Department. As a result of the success achieved by the industry in spite of difficult conditions, the government in 1946 promised protection for a period of two years. At that time, the annual production of complete cycles was about 30,000, which has been raised to over 60,000 in the year 1948.

At present, there are three organized manufacturers of cycles and cycle parts in the country—Hind Cycles Limited, Bombay; Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing and Industrial Corporation, Patna; and the India Cycle Manufacturing Company Limited, Calcutta. The capacity of the Hind Cycles Limited is about 70,000 complete cycles a year, and that of Hindustan Bicycles about 30,000, while India Cycles manufacture main parts and accessories, such as cranks, forks, pedals, bells, lamps, etc. These three factories make all the parts except chains and freewheels. Further, there are more than 150 small manufacturers, employing directly about 10,000, working on machines as well as by hand, producing cycle parts to the value of Rs.5,000,000 per year. These small factories are mainly located in the provinces of East Punjab and West Bengal. One interesting feature of the industry is that in Hind Cycles Limited, a public limited company, out of a total of 800 to 900 workers, over 600 workers are shareholders in the company.

Certain Amount of Prejudice Against Local Makes

There is a certain amount of prejudice in the country against the local makes due to the high quality, long standing and good reputation of many foreign makes. Although Indian cycles have been put to several government tests and no definite complaints have been made, there is no doubt that the recent policy of open general licence for cycles from soft-currency areas has had a detrimental effect on the sales of the locally made bicycles. The prices of foreign bicycles, which until a few months ago were about Rs.200 to Rs.220, have suddenly fallen to about Rs.120. The production cost of Indian bicycles is about Rs.132, and although they

are being offered today at a net selling rate of about Rs.117, there is no sale for locally made cycles or accessories, in view of the cheap foreign cycles being sold.

It is said that the industry is holding stocks equal to six months' production, and prospects for future sales are receding as heavy imports from abroad continue. During the year 1948, imports reached a figure of 302,352 cycles against the average prewar imports of 140,000 cycles, and the total value of cycles, parts and accessories is approximately Rs.40,235,000. It is calculated that during the first two months of 1949 more than 150,000 foreign cycles have entered into India. It is noteworthy that imports of quality cycles have not risen appreciably, and the excess is mostly made up of inferior and low-priced makes. Japanese cycles, although subject to monetary ceiling, are entering the country in fair quantities.

Subsidization Rejected as Alternative to Protection

At the Tariff Board inquiry held on December 9 and 10, 1948, the question of subsidizing the industry as an alternative to protection was discussed, but was finally rejected. Apart from the fact that the Government of India, which is anxious to cut down expenditure on all sides, might be unwilling to subsidize an isolated industry, it was thought to be impracticable because many of the small manufacturers making cycle parts in cottage factories are far from well organized and would have to be left out, thus giving the advantage to the three main manufacturers. Moreover, such a step might encourage slackness and inefficiency if the manufacturers were ensured against financial loss.

The manufacturers have given an undertaking to the Tariff Board that within the period of extended protection they will expand their capacity and improve their production to the point where they can successfully face foreign competition, and to this end at least one plant has already put up additional plant and accelerated production. It is expected that the official encouragement given to the industry will in time minimize the effects of the liberal import policy, so that in the event of war, currency restrictions or shortages of certain raw materials, the local bicycle industry will be able to meet the major needs of the country.

United Kingdom Expects Large Apple Crop

London, August 15, 1949.—(FTS)—The total yield from the present apple crop in the United Kingdom is estimated at 470,000 tons, or approximately 26·3 million bushels. The ten-year average from 1939 to 1948 was 329,000 tons, or 18·4 million bushels, and the five-year average from 1934 to 1938 was 10·6 million bushels.

The lengthy period of dry weather over the southern part of England, where the greater portion of orchard acreage is located, appears to have affected only the early dessert apples, now being marketed, but the more important varieties have been undamaged.

New Fruit-Packing Station Opened in Britain

London, August 12, 1949.—(FTS)—A new central fruit-packing station has been opened in the County of Essex, England. Plant capacity is 250,000 bushels, and a 16-chamber "Gas Storage" plant, which is provided, will accommodate 1,200 tons of apples.

A central packing station located at Paddock Wood, Kent, which began last year on a restricted basis, will be in full operation this year, and will use four Canadian Bartlett grading machines.

Malaya Enacts New Control Measures Affecting All Dollar Area Imports

New regulations will reduce imports from Canada, but all purchases of a number of necessities will be continued—Regulation permitting free import of hard-currency goods if purchased in Hong Kong for sterling has no proven advantage.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One Straits dollar equals approximately $0.47 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, July 15, 1949.—The latest development in Canada's trading relationship with Malaya is the intensification of import controls applying to purchases from dollar countries to a point where practically all such business will shortly come to a complete standstill. Such action by the Singapore and Federation of Malaya governments, as well as those of North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei, parallels that of the United Kingdom and other parts of the sterling area and is the latest step in the policy of dollar conservation.

However drastic in its effects on internal economy, living standards and costs and such general considerations as military strategy, the new rules are to be enforced with immediate effect and all reasonable care. The impact on Canadian trade with Malaya will be less severe than reports might suggest, as business has already been drastically curtailed, and the effect of further reductions will be almost negligible.

It is probable that imports of Canadian newsprint will be reduced, if not eliminated entirely. A substantial volume of business in milk powder and the trade in lanterns, photographic equipment and a number of subsidiary lines will also be adversely affected. On the other hand, purchases of infants' and invalids' foods will be allowed to continue, in addition to those of iron and steel in several forms, optical goods and such raw materials and machinery as are urgently required for industry and public works and not generally available from sterling or soft-currency sources of supply.

Details of New Regulations Available

Details of the new regulations are available to interested Canadian firms on application to the Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa, or the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Singapore. In connection with them, it may be noted:

(1) that orders placed with Canadian exporters, which have been covered by letters of credit, will be allowed to come forward;

(2) that imports of Canadian goods which have been paid for in sterling in Hong Kong (for re-export) may continue as usual; and

(3) that exceptions to the revised basic regulations will be permissible in special circumstances after due review of import licence applications.

The comparatively recent regulation permitting the free import of hard-currency goods into Malaya if purchased in Hong Kong and paid for in sterling (or Hong Kong or Straits dollars) has produced few results to date. Import licence applications based on the proposed use of this novel trade channel ran into large figures, but most of the importers concerned were undoubtedly unaware of the high premium prevailing for

purchases of dollars in Hong Kong's unofficial exchange market or they applied for licences as a purely speculative action. However, where Hong Kong associates of Malayan importers can utilize credits in Canada or the United States, the position is obviously favourable. Such business is, in any case, still very restricted and is limited largely to small shipments of fountain pens, playing cards, plastic goods, cameras, watches and several other such items. Its future composition is likely to remain much the same except for such luxury items as motor cars, cosmetics and some foodstuffs, for which consumers regard an abnormally high price as of less importance than actual availability.

Wool and Butter Main New Zealand Commodity Exports Last Year

Increased values for these two items were £12,563,000 and £4,922,000 respectively over 1947 figures—Total export trade at record level of £147,822,862—Export volume for main products also higher, but cheese and frozen meat show decreases.

By Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

(N.Z. £1 equals $4.01 Canadian)

WELLINGTON, July 15, 1949.—Butter and wool were largely responsible for the increases last year in the aggregate value of New Zealand's exports and the establishment of a record, amounting to £147,822,862. Butter shipments were valued at £33,758,000, an increase of £4,922,000 over the 1947 figure. Wool shipments were valued at £44,496,000, an increase of £12,563,000 over the 1947 value. It is noteworthy that the amount of wool actually exported in 1948 was 188,000 tons, a new record for this country.

Other commodities showing increases last year were: sausage casings, an increase of £711,000; milk and cream, £558,000; apples, £848,000; refined animal fats and tallow, £649,000; and timber, £324,000. For the following products, decreases were recorded: rabbit skins, £366,000; gold, £426,000; cheese, $424,000; and frozen meat, £729,000.

New Zealand Commodity Exports, by Values

	Butter	Cheese	Frozen Meat	Wool	Hides, Pelts and Skins
	Figures in N.Z.£1,000				
1936	15,318	5,122	13,239	13,294	3,315
1937	16,986	5,372	14,690	10,072	3,874
1938	16,520	5,935	15,092	12,185	2,383
1939	16,111	5,870	15,391	11,666	2,541
1940	18,228	8,233	19,681	16,875	3,241
1941	15,778	9,384	16,595	12,613	4,109
1942	16,478	11,860	17,777	18,337	4,765
1943	14,393	9,126	13,802	13,484	4,397
1944	18,553	7,444	12,482	12,711	4,520
1945	19,278	9,519	17,599	12,661	5,008
1946	19,841	8,448	23,240	26,593	5,743
1947	28,836	11,621	29,353	31,933	10,383
1948	33,758	11,197	28,624	44,496	9,473

Apart from the question of values, special interest attaches to the expansion in the volume of the export trade in the major export commodities. The following table shows the fluctuations in the quantities of exports of butter, cheese, meat, and wool since 1936:

New Zealand Commodity Exports, by Volumes

	Butter	Cheese	Frozen Meat	Wool
	Figures in Thousands of Tons			
1936	139.8	82.9	256.0	140.4
1937	148.8*	82.4	270.5	126.0
1938	130.7	80.5	268.7	121.1
1939	122.2	83.9	295.3	123.8
1940	131.1	101.7	348.8*	134.1
1941	113.2	118.3	264.2	96.3
1942	117.2	134.4*	287.1	137.3
1943	99.3	100.5	220.6	92.3
1944	115.3	77.7	207.8	84.2
1945	103.5	87.4	282.4	74.1
1946	101.8	75.7	337.3	163.1
1947	127.6	87.0	347.8	167.5
1948	135.6	75.6	343.5	188.0*

* Record figures.

The quantities of wool and frozen meat exported in 1948 are well above the prewar totals, while the exports of butter, although below the high figures of 1936 and 1937, have increased considerably during the last two years. The figures do not include supplies to Allied Forces under mutual-aid arrangements, a factor of particular interest in 1943 and 1944.

United Kingdom Egg Contract Prices Increased

Sydney, July 8, 1949.—(FTS)—According to a recent official announcement the United Kingdom Government has agreed to pay increased prices for all eggs and egg products following upon the recent survey of the cost of production of eggs in Australia. This agreement has been made notwithstanding the fact that the contract did not provide for a review of prices until the season 1951-52.

The increased prices will apply to all shipments of oiled eggs in shell during the period June 1 to December 24, 1949, and to egg products during the period July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950.

Prices are based on sterling currency, f.o.b. port of shipment, the equivalent prices in Australian currency being as follows:

Eggs in Shell (Oiled): 2s. 7d. per dozen (an increase of 3d. per doz.) (This price is for the 15 pound pack; prices for heavier or lighter packs will be adjusted pro-rata.)

Frozen Whole Egg (Egg Pulp): 1s. 11.05d. per pound (an increase of 2.15d. per pound).

Dried Sugared Egg: 5s. 2.625d. per pound (an increase of 1.625d. per pound).

Dried Whole Egg: 7s. 5.875d. per pound (an increase of 5.875d. per pound).

Prices for subsequent seasons will in future be determined not later than January 1 in the preceding season, but variations will not in any case be more than 7½ per cent on prices paid for the immediately preceding season.

39355—4

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	9.2	26.0	27.0	59.5	139.2	163.3
America	2.7	4.9	7.4	9.4	21.2	27.2
Africa	0.3	4.4	2.6	2.5	14.8	11.0
Asia	2.7	10.1	4.4	11.6	38.7	32.8
Oceania	1.3	3.5	4.8	7.7	17.3	21.2
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16.3	48.8	46.2	90.8	231.2	255.5
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	37.1	155.7	176.9	215.5	886.5	1,009.7
Latin America	1.5	19.7	16.0	7.0	107.1	86.5
Europe	2.9	5.8	9.0	18.2	28.1	44.7
Other Foreign	1.1	3.0	2.3	5.2	17.2	13.0
Total Foreign Countries	42.6	184.2	204.3	245.9	1,038.9	1,153.8
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	58.9	233.0	250.5	336.7	1,270.1	1,409.4

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	9,242	26,003	26,955	59,510	139,130	163,209
Gibraltar	6	4	.....	15	26	39
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9
Total Europe	9,248	26,007	26,956	59,525	139,156	163,257
America:						
Newfoundland	294	969	.....	742	3,367	(a) 918
Bermuda	24	7	10	50	19	77
Barbados	333	947	38	677	3,052	2,342
Jamaica	812	704	2,011	2,578	4,570	7,733
Trinidad and Tobago	272	1,023	2,151	1,427	3,614	8,072
Bahamas	323	11	144	1,365	302	497
Leeward and Windward Islands		21	42		96	139
British Honduras	2	15	15	17	438	201
British Guiana	660	1,157	2,615	2,579	5,783	7,252
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total America	2,720	4,854	7,374	9,435	21,241	27,231
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	14	.....	6	523	1	26
Union of South Africa		282	480		1,624	2,402
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia	.....	23	48	1	107	192
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	179	1,620	1,257	378	5,167	4,317
Nigeria	.....	1,422	327	357	3,162	2,400
Sierra Leone	3	4	.....	9	4	.....
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4	.....	4	11	3	11
British East Africa	140	1,069	481	1,228	4,773	1,684
Total Africa	340	4,420	2,603	2,507	14,841	11,032

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

(a) January–March, 1949.

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	941	6,107	2,229	4,204	21,595	13,692
Pakistan		122	272		601	769
Burma*	72			159		
Ceylon	411	1,693	1,122	1,805	5,510	6,274
Aden		150		7	294	527
British Malaya	1,189	1,891	601	4,811	9,773	10,545
Other British East Indies	63		4	94	30	21
Hong Kong	50	97	205	429	876	961
Israel†	3	1		121	25	
Total Asia	2,729	10,061	4,433	11,630	38,704	32,789
Oceania:						
Australia	904	1,443	3,128	3,511	8,657	12,000
New Zealand	101	1,541	995	3,040	5,924	5,599
Fiji	301	484	703	1,118	2,685	3,629
Other Oceania				16		
Total Oceania	1,306	3,468	4,826	7,685	17,266	21,228
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16,346	48,810	46,193	90,783	231,208	255,537
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	37,081	154,918	176,855	215,382	884,468	1,008,786
Alaska	7	45	72	40	747	344
American Virgin Islands		1			11	3
Hawaii	18	52	1	68	438	168
Puerto Rico		722	14	1	856	362
United States Oceania						
Total United States and Possessions	37,106	155,738	176,942	215,491	886,520	1,009,663
Latin America:						
Argentina	78	126	453	1,117	4,729	2,049
Bolivia				8		37
Brazil	119	1,797	1,354	352	9,822	9,203
Chile	1	26	17	73	239	381
Colombia	699	827	839	2,281	4,315	4,940
Costa Rica	7	533	441	31	1,909	1,287
Cuba	49	2,209	447	217	10,360	3,450
Dominican Republic		1,437	22		6,418	3,241
Ecuador	2	38	194	14	178	417
El Salvador	6	102	90	6	893	699
Guatemala	11	733	645	51	4,228	2,253
Hayti	49		188	49	97	480
Honduras		509	596	6	2,370	2,853
Mexico	9	1,238	897	417	16,970	7,880
Nicaragua		10	9		130	53
Panama	1		154	12	365	1,238
Paraguay	7	4	54	48	164	129
Peru	137	30	190	1,495	141	1,470
Uruguay	9	31	39	48	286	281
Venezuela	297	10,032	9,368	811	43,457	44,109
Total Latin America	1,481	19,682	15,997	7,036	107,071	86,450
Europe:						
Albania						
Austria		91	30	83	194	132
Belgium and Luxembourg	459	1,906	2,653	2,769	6,136	11,513
Bulgaria						1
Czechoslovakia	158	328	828	1,415	2,049	4,258
Denmark	13	169	57	80	1,142	1,373

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948. †See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949

39355—11

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
Foreign Countries—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Con.						
Estonia	1	.....	1	12	.....	2
Finland	9	1	.....	37	10	22
France	437	842	987	2,638	5,364	6,509
Germany	819	180	1,581	4,122	449	3,758
Greece	1	36	18	16	108	70
Hungary	8	16	5	95	82	41
Iceland	.....	2	.....	.....	16	16
Italy	165	740	1,035	1,150	2,952	4,576
Latvia	1	.....	1	5	.....	3
Lithuania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Netherlands	161	326	504	1,524	2,163	3,659
Norway	83	53	93	292	317	421
Poland	21	4	20	126	8	61
Portugal	16	120	164	117	524	635
Azores and Madeira	14	29	42	74	143	321
Roumania	.....	9	.....	16	11	3
Spain	95	237	205	459	1,492	1,063
Sweden	260	175	166	1,174	1,386	1,818
Switzerland	208	502	637	1,846	3,512	4,431
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1	1	1	100	2	3
Yugoslavia	6	.....	2	12	1	12
Total Europe	2,936	5,767	9,030	18,164	28,061	44,703
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia	.....	.....	672	.....	.....	4,050
Belgian Congo	.....	.....	36	1	970	393
Burma*	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	32
China	242	944	403	1,309	2,770	1,668
Greenland	253	.....	.....	253	.....	.....
Egypt	16	45	8	327	1,423	114
Ethiopia	.....	2	.....	2	16	21
French Africa	4	5	1	22	5	12
French East Indies	3	.....	.....	116	.....	.....
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
French West Indies	.....	.....	6	.....	45	27
Madagascar	9	.....	.....	31	22	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon	.....	.....	.....	8	1	7
Iran	5	24	7	20	73	181
Iraq	8	11	17	66	639	378
Transjordan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indonesia	119	58	249	323	152	819
Israel*	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	231
Japan	371	54	432	2,335	423	1,831
Korea	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Liberia	5	7	.....	16	7	7
Morocco	27	91	15	35	122	77
Netherlands Guiana	.....	98	21	.....	556	215
Netherlands Antilles	.....	481	20	.....	4,164	523
Philippine Islands	10	1,105	307	264	5,041	1,320
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	6
Portuguese Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Siam	1	.....	.....	9	40	43
Canary Islands	3	.....	4	7	4	9
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	1	3	5	9	10	19
Turkey	4	70	107	64	648	1,028
Total Other Foreign	1,081	2,998	2,342	5,219	17,214	13,022
Total Foreign Countries	42,601	184,187	204,315	245,910	1,038,868	1,153,840
Total Imports	58,947	232,997	250,509	336,692	1,270,076	1,409,377

*See British Countries prior to 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	June			January—June		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Main Groups—						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	13.3	33.1	33.5	62.9	165.6	176.3
Animals and Animal Products	1.7	4.9	5.1	13.3	38.3	39.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6.1	29.7	29.4	44.9	179.1	192.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2.7	6.2	7.4	15.8	38.1	41.4
Iron and Products	13.4	69.4	85.2	87.3	393.4	487.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3.3	13.9	14.1	19.8	77.0	86.4
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	11.8	57.6	50.0	54.0	262.2	248.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.7	9.4	10.8	15.7	58.7	63.5
Miscellaneous Commodities	4.0	8.9	14.9	22.9	57.8	74.8
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	58.9	233.0	250.5	336.7	1,270.1	1,409.4
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	2,536	4,401	6,768	9,688	23,331	30,411
Nuts	327	2,858	2,072	1,495	17,729	11,540
Vegetables	837	1,060	3,335	4,666	5,088	13,575
Grains and products	2,031	2,108	1,930	9,948	14,550	8,708
Sugar and products	2,365	7,043	6,769	8,475	30,018	31,580
Cocoa and chocolate	172	2,596	1,646	909	9,222	9,064
Coffee and chicory	320	2,303	2,004	2,209	11,589	12,660
Tea	1,251	2,900	2,200	5,010	8,672	11,253
Beverages, alcoholic	508	1,127	1,374	2,620	6,260	9,780
Gums and resins	111	469	395	643	3,125	2,663
Oils, vegetable	968	2,382	1,702	6,844	12,723	11,050
Rubber and products	1,241	2,984	1,734	5,245	15,613	15,197
Tobacco	194	257	452	1,037	1,648	1,917
Vegetable products, other	399	603	1,099	4,120	5,991	6,876
TOTAL	13,260	33,091	33,480	62,909	165,559	176,273
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	271	578	234	1,012	2,130	2,381
Furs and products	364	1,223	1,093	3,820	13,738	11,926
Hides and skins, raw	111	581	895	1,170	4,285	6,991
Leather, unmanufactured	192	425	543	1,208	2,560	3,182
Leather, manufactured	100	297	344	1,193	2,810	2,725
Animal oils, fats, greases	33	144	190	405	5,079	2,245
Animals and products, other	670	1,651	1,848	4,532	7,700	9,830
Total	1,741	4,898	5,148	13,340	38,302	39,281
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	939	3,250	4,001	6,413	32,328	33,572
Cotton products	1,034	7,065	8,284	8,356	38,048	48,468
Flax, hemp, jute and products	591	3,962	1,546	4,130	15,616	10,353
Silk and products	454	256	361	3,236	2,121	2,623
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	530	4,230	4,147	5,343	23,733	21,313
Wool products	1,039	5,937	5,120	8,285	33,950	37,312
Artificial silk and products	180	2,243	3,068	1,738	13,931	20,358
Textile products, other	1,295	2,743	2,882	7,382	19,328	17,988
TOTAL	6,062	29,685	29,410	44,882	179,055	191,987
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	562	817	1,546	2,803	6,298	7,602
Wood, manufactured	333	1,219	1,461	2,147	7,231	7,737
Paper	590	1,590	1,685	3,726	9,037	10,015
Books and printed matter	1,209	2,526	2,668	7,116	15,505	16,082
TOTAL	2,694	6,153	7,360	15,792	38,071	41,436
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	301	2,379	2,025	571	3,998	3,948
Scrap	67	562	2,155	395	4,542	5,376
Castings and forgings	243	1,047	1,188	1,295	4,812	7,300
Rolling mill products	1,719	7,617	10,922	11,930	41,353	63,408
Pipes, tubes and fittings	152	1,384	2,567	1,171	7,941	16,576
Wire and chain	188	1,082	1,006	1,178	5,896	7,716

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodity	June			January—June		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Farm implements and machinery	1,772	13,544	17,120	11,663	70,690	97,663
Hardware and cutlery	156	953	1,120	1,073	5,043	6,362
Household machinery	265	527	859	1,341	6,604	5,465
Mining, metallurgical machinery	562	2,254	2,933	2,713	10,113	18,266
Business, printing machinery	568	2,002	1,973	3,350	13,708	12,768
Other non-farm machinery	2,020	14,620	13,567	13,074	87,821	79,216
Tools	210	1,001	921	1,211	5,805	6,004
Autos, freight and passenger	954	2,467	4,271	8,151	9,108	20,232
Automobile parts	1,890	7,526	9,806	13,240	49,600	60,223
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	141	1,277	1,512	938	6,616	7,060
Engines and boilers	601	3,802	5,961	4,879	27,074	32,461
Cooking and heating apparatus	122	582	953	632	3,824	5,083
Iron products, other	1,465	4,764	4,342	8,497	28,845	32,241
TOTAL	13,397	69,388	85,202	87,301	393,393	487,368
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products	601	1,565	2,307	2,250	6,406	7,891
Brass, Copper, and products	273	1,014	1,098	1,804	5,831	8,103
Tin	121	682	384	1,097	2,794	4,759
Precious metals (except gold)	192	1,444	1,361	1,523	7,500	9,684
Clocks and watches	165	407	527	1,002	2,572	3,067
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,078	6,308	5,478	6,607	34,625	34,213
Non-ferrous products, other	868	2,485	2,937	5,525	17,271	18,692
TOTAL	3,298	13,905	14,092	19,808	77,000	86,410
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Clay and products	651	2,712	2,668	4,087	14,766	16,900
Coal	2,754	16,188	14,402	16,141	77,595	71,904
Coal products	231	1,653	1,499	1,614	9,156	7,039
Glass and glassware	530	2,463	2,055	3,172	13,787	12,276
Petroleum, crude	4,866	17,988	17,066	16,219	86,484	85,874
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,792	12,743	7,589	6,782	42,460	34,495
Stone and products	567	1,810	2,662	3,400	7,787	10,223
Non-metallic products, other	408	2,090	2,106	2,564	10,210	9,659
TOTAL	11,797	57,646	50,047	53,980	262,244	248,370
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	115	276	330	756	1,940	1,934
Cellulose products	138	314	426	892	2,293	2,656
Drugs and medicines	294	1,242	1,421	1,901	7,308	7,825
Dyeing and tanning materials	268	844	893	1,712	4,966	5,165
Fertilizers	158	218	383	1,142	2,734	2,870
Paints and varnishes	298	1,168	1,171	1,703	7,581	6,518
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	655	1,711	1,566	3,304	7,817	9,473
Synthetic resins and products	67	1,361	1,409	407	8,085	7,814
Chemical products, other	678	2,235	3,238	3,931	15,973	19,225
TOTAL	2,670	9,370	10,837	15,749	58,695	63,480
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	99	251	360	745	1,664	1,971
Toys and sporting goods	194	305	519	1,025	1,631	2,675
Refrigerators and parts	117	484	436	881	3,375	3,449
Musical instruments	78	326	279	606	1,746	2,040
Scientific equipment	341	1,467	1,721	2,045	8,917	10,454
Aircraft and parts	265	539	1,362	1,526	3,716	7,930
Works of art	196	168	187	701	779	1,003
Canadian Tourists' purchases	635	26	2,306	3,275	225	9,322
Parcels of small value	379	507	1,639	2,270	3,538	6,654
Wax, mineral and vegetable	23	186	140	203	1,142	1,051
Miscellaneous consumer goods	386	585	816	2,475	3,331	4,627
Miscellaneous	769	1,562	3,008	4,394	15,715	12,677
Canadian goods returned	183	732	494	1,058	3,467	3,106
Non-commercial articles	362	1,721	1,667	1,728	8,513	7,815
TOTAL	4,027	8,859	14,934	22,931	57,758	74,773

Peru Introduces Credit Controls To Offset Shortage of Dollars

Free market rate for the sol has declined heavily as a result of shortage of dollar exchange—Dollars and exchange certificates being withheld from market—Credit controls intended to correct this situation.

By W. D. Wallace, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

LIMA, July 21, 1949.—Since the beginning of the year the shortage of foreign exchange in Peru has been growing more acute. This has been reflected in the free market value of the sol, which has declined from 15·36 to one United States dollar on January 4, 1949, to 22·31 on July 16, 1949. The decline was gradual from January to June 19, when the rate was 18·9 soles, but for the period June 19 to July 16 it was greatly accelerated.

During the first four months of this year imports into Peru were valued at 813,716,579 soles, and exports at 552,962,575 soles, leaving an unfavourable balance of 260,754,004 soles. The major portion of this deficit has to be financed with foreign exchange purchased in the free market and, as a result there has been a heavy demand for dollars. In the latter part of June and early July very few dollars were being offered for sale through the banks, nor were there many foreign exchange certificates available.

In an endeavour to force holders of dollar exchange and foreign exchange certificates to place their holdings on the market, the Governmetn of Peru issued a decree-law on July 15, 1949, authorizing the Superintendency of Banks to control credit limits, the movement of foreign exchange receipts arising from exports and the movement of foreign exchange certificates.

Credit Control Measures Authorized

If necessary, the Superintendency of Banks can take the following measures to control credit:

1. Instruct the banks to increase or decrease their reserves.

2. Fix the maximum credit limits which one person, company or institution may obtain from two or more commercial banks.

3. Indicate the maximum credit percentage which commercial banks may grant to one person, company or institution in relation to their paid-up capital.

4. Issue dispositions considered necessary to avoid the granting of credits exclusively for the purchase of foreign exchange or with the guarantees of foreign firms.

In order to ensure that all foreign exchange arising from exports is handed over to the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, the Ministry of Finance and Commerce will not issue the necessary export permits unless it has been proven that an irrevocable letter of credit has been established or that the corresponding draft or drafts and shipping documents have been delivered for collection to a commercial bank. It is required that the documents be delivered to the commercial banks in the first five days following the date of shipment. The commercial banks handling such operations are required to deposit with the Central Reserve Bank of Peru the exchange collected in settlement of these accounts. Because of

the special nature of certain exports, the Ministry of Finance and Commerce may authorize a different procedure for the sale of the foreign exchange, provided an undertaking has been duly guaranteed by the commercial bank and it is satisfactory to the Central Reserve Bank of Peru.

Control of Foreign Exchange Certificates Authorized

When an exporter has turned over his receipts of foreign exchange to the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, he receives 45 per cent of the value of the exchange in soles at the official rate of 6·50 soles to one United States dollar and 55 per cent in exchange certificates, valid for 60 days, which can be used to purchase goods for importation into Peru. In order to control the movement of these foreign exchange certificates, the Superintendency of Banks has the authority to:

1. Modify the validity period of the foreign exchange certificates.

2. Ensure that part or the total of the foreign exchange certificates are handed over by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru to the commercial banks handling collections and that sale of these certificates is at a rate that does not include more than one-quarter of one per cent commission for the commercial banks.

3. Make the necessary regulations so that in each case due proof is established that the foreign exchange certificates have been used for the purposes permitted by law.

4. Issue any regulations that may assist in stabilizing the market for foreign exchange certificates.

Accordingly the Superintendency of Banks issued a regulation on July 17, 1949, establishing a validity period of fifteen days for the foreign exchange certificates and instructing the Central Reserve Bank of Peru to hand over immediately to the commercial banks its holdings of these documents. The commercial banks will receive such certificates for the account of its respective customers and shall proceed to sell them on the free market for the account of the owner of the certificates and shall charge a commission which will not exceed one-quarter of one per cent.

D. H. Ross, Former Trade Commissioner Dies in Melbourne, Australia

Donald Henry Ross, one of the original members of Canada's trade service abroad, died in Melbourne, Australia, on August 14, at the age of 85.

Appointed Canadian Commercial Agent at Melbourne in 1903, Mr. Ross was made trade commissioner in 1907, when the Canadian Commercial Agency was renamed the Trade Commissioner Service. He retired from the Service in 1934, after having represented Canadian business and government in Melbourne for 30 years.

During his long service, Mr. Ross represented the Canadian Government in its tariff negotiations with Australia, and in 1924, he went on a special mission to the British West Indies to do preliminary work for the Canada-West Indies Conference, which was held the following year.

Born in Englishtown, N.S., 1864, D. H. Ross, received his schooling in Halifax. Prior to joining the Department of Trade and Commerce, he was in private business in Nova Scotia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Australia.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Goderich—Board of Trade.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Stratford—Board of Trade.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Woodstock—Board of Trade.

L. H. Ausman Returns from Leopoldville

L. H. Ausman

L. H. AUSMAN has returned home from Leopoldville, where he has been stationed since 1946 as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Born in Toronto, Mr. Ausman attended the University of Toronto, where he received his B.Com. degree.

Since joining the Trade Commissioner Service in 1934, Mr. Ausman served in Bristol and New York City, before his appointment to Leopoldville.

On September 1, Mr. Ausman begins a tour of Canada, during which he will meet businessmen interested in trading with the Belgian Congo, Angola and French Equatorial Africa. His itinerary is as follows:

Toronto—September 1-17.
Guelph-Kitchener—September 19.
Galt-Brantford—September 20.
Hamilton—September 21-22.
St. Catharines-Welland—Sept. 23.
Woodstock-London—September 24.
Windsor-Walkerville—September 26.
Oshawa-Kingston—September 28.
Gananoque-Brockville—Sept. 29.
Saint John—October 4-5.
Halifax—October 7-29.
Quebec City—October 12.
Montreal—October 13-29.
Ottawa—Oct. 13-Nov. 1.
Calgary—November 7-29.
Vancouver-Victoria—Nov. 9-17.
Swift Current—November 19.
Winnipeg—November 21.

C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Sydney, Australia, has returned home on leave, and is now touring Canada, visiting businessmen interested in trading with Australia.

Saint John—August 30.
Toronto—September 2-16.
St. Catharines, Welland—September 19-20.
Hamilton—September 21-22
London—September 23-24.
Toronto—September 28.
Ottawa—September 29-30.
Winnipeg—October 3-4.
Vancouver, Victoria—October 11-20.

L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Lisbon, Portugal, has returned home on leave, and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen in many of the leading centres trade conditions in Portugal, Spain and other areas in his territory, such as the Azores, Madeira, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Toronto—October 3-15.
Hamilton—October 17.
Niagara Falls—October 18.
St. Catharines; Welland—October 19.
Brantford—October 20.
Kitchener—October 21.
Montreal—October 24-November 8.
Ottawa—November 10.

FREDERICK H. PALMER, who has returned from Stockholm, Sweden, where he was Commercial Counsellor for Canada and Charge d'Affaires at the Canadian Legation, is now on tour in this country, prior to his departure next November for Manila, in the Philippine Islands, to open a new office for the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.

Kingston—August 29.
Batawa—August 30.
Hamilton—August 31-September 1.
Brantford—September 2.
Kitchener—September 16-17.
London—September 19.
Windsor—September 20-21.
Welland, St. Catharines—September 22.
Toronto—September 23-October 5.
Ottawa—October 6-8.
Winnipeg—October 11.
Edmonton—October 13.
Vancouver, Victoria—October 18-29.

HOWARD W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, has returned home on leave. He is making a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Colombia, Panama and the Canal Zone with businessmen interested in that territory. Mr. Richardson will be completing his tour of Western Canada and Western Ontario during September. Exact details will be published at a later date.

C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, has returned home on leave and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen the further development of trade with Peru and Ecuador. On conclusion of his stay in Canada, Mr. Van Tighem will proceed to São Paulo, Brazil, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. J. C. Depocas in that post.

Calgary—September 15.
Vancouver, Victoria—September 19-24.
Winnipeg—October 18.
Windsor—October 22.
London—October 24.
Goderich, Kincardine—October 25.
Kitchener, Waterloo—October 26.
Elora, Fergus—October 27.
Galt—October 28.
Stratford—October 29.
Brantford—October 31.
Woodstock—November 2.
Hamilton—November 3-4.
Niagara Falls—November 5.
St. Catharines—November 7.
Welland—November 8.
Toronto—November 9-19.
Batawa, Deseronto—November 21.
Kingston, Brockville—November 22.
Ottawa—November 22-23.
Pembroke, Douglas—November 24.
New York City—November 27.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Consular Invoices not Required for Shipments to Communist China

Shanghai, July 12, 1949.—(FTS)—The Bank of China in a circular notice dated July 6, announced that invoices for cargoes imported from abroad covered by documents against payment or letter of credit no longer require consular invoices signed by the consulates of the Kuomintang Government.

This means that shipments destined for areas under the control of the communists no longer require Consular invoices. However, shipments to Nationalist China still require consular invoices for all importations in excess of $200 in value, in accordance with that government's regulations.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Prohibits Cereal Imports

Cairo, August 22, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective August 22, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan has prohibited the import of cereals; that is, vetch, lentils, wheat, barley, white maize, maize, flour and bran. This prohibition applies even to consignments already ordered against valid import licences, if they arrive in Jordan after August 22. The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan was formerly known as Trans-Jordan.

Peru Prohibits Certain Imports

Lima, Peru, July 27, 1949.—(FTS)—In order to conserve foreign exchange, the Government of Peru has issued a resolution, effective July 20, 1949, placing certain additional commodities on the prohibited import list. The commodities which are prohibited entry are classified as items similar in quality to those produced locally in sufficient quantities to meet domestic requirements.

The following is a list of the Tariff classifications of the prohibited imports:

Tariff Item	Commodities
551	Sodium sulphide.
1118	Patches, gummed or not for repairing tires and inner tubes.
1575	Cotton fabrics, white or bleached, having up to 40 threads and weighing more than 200 grams per square metre.
1576	Cotton fabrics, white or bleached, having up to 40 threads and weighing more than 70 but not more than 200 grams per square metre.
1577	Cotton fabrics, white or bleached, having up to 40 threads and weighing up to 70 grams per square metre.
1580	Cotton fabrics, dyed, having up to 40 threads and weighing more than 200 grams per square metre.
1581	Cotton fabrics, dyed, having up to 40 threads and weighing more than 70 but not more than 200 grams per square metre.
1582	Cotton fabrics, dyed, having up to 40 threads and weighing up to 70 grams per square metre.
1585	Cotton fabrics, printed, having up to 40 threads and weighing more than 200 grams per square metre.
1586	Cotton fabrics, printed, having up to 40 threads and weighing more than 70 but not more than 200 grams per square metre.
1587	Cotton fabrics, printed, having up to 40 threads and weighing up to 70 grams per square metre.

Shipments of the above items which are now in Customs custody, as well as those in transit as of July 20, 1949, will be permitted entry.

Barbados Tightens Restrictions on Dollar Imports

Port-of-Spain, August 12, 1949.—(FTS)—Supplementing a notice of July 8, notifying importers in Barbados of the suspension of the issuance of licences for imports from the dollar area, the Controller of Supplies in that Colony, on July 28, announced that licences for goods of dollar area origin would continue to be restricted to absolutely essential supplies not obtainable from sterling or soft-currency sources. Such commodities are foodstuffs, and articles required for maintenance and up-keep of the principal industries of the Colony.

The announcement stated that, while it was hoped the revocation of unexpired import licences for goods of dollar-area origin would not become necessary, applications for extension beyond December 31, 1949 of such licences would not be entertained for goods for which no new licences are granted.

P.E.I.-Newfoundland Service Operating

A fortnightly shipping service from Prince Edward Island to Corner Brook, St. Pierre, Miquelon, Marystown, Burin, St. Lawrence, Fortune, Grand Banks, Bay l'Argent, Harbour Breton and Port Aux Basques has been maintained for nearly three months by the Prince Edward Island Industrial Corporation, a Crown corporation with offices in Charlottetown.

The Corporation operates the M.V. *Eskimo*, a vessel of approximately 400 tons, with 1,200 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo space, which is to be extended shortly by a further 2,000 feet. Accommodation is provided for six passengers.

It is expected that for the fall months the frequency of sailings from Charlottetown will be approximately every eight days. These sailing do not compete with any existing service, and constitute the only direct run from Charlottetown to the ports named.

Plastics Exposition to be Held in Norway

An International Plastics Exposition is to be held in Oslo, Norway, from September 19 to 30. The exposition is under the sponsorship of the Norwegian Industries Development Association, together with the Norwegian Plastics Federation. In connection with the exposition, a plastics conference, attended by manufacturers from all Scandinavian countries, is to be held. Further details may be obtained from the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, 479 Bank Street, Ottawa.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by the steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. Exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent mentioned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL

* Calls at Quebec. † Calls at Halifax several days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	September 15–20	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-West—			
Las Palmas, Dakar, Bathurst, Freetown, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Takoradi, Accra, Lagos, Apapa, Port Harcourt, Douala, Pointe Noire	September 7–12	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South and East—			
Cape Town	September 2–13	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
	September '15–20	*Shelburne County*	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth	September 22	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
East London	September 25	*Catrine*	Shipping Limited
Durban	October 3–13	*Cargill*	Elder Dempster
	October 22	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamship
Beira	September 2–13	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
	October 3–13	*Cargill*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques, Beira, Mombasa	September 22	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
	October 22	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques	September 25	*Catrine*	Shipping Limited
Argentina			
Buenos Aires	September 9–13	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 17	*Mormacisle*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane, Sydney, Geelong, Melbourne, Adelaide	September 13	*Port Halifax*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium— Antwerp	September 5–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 6–14	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
	September 7–13	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	September 8	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	September 8	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	September 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
	September 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	September 22–26	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	September 24	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	September 27	*Prins Willem Van Oranje.*	Shipping Limited
	October 1–6	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 6–10	*Erland*	Swedish American
	October 14–20	*Saint Malo*	Furness Withy
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro	September 9–13	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Santos	September 17	*Mormacisle*	Montreal Shipping
Sao Salvador	September 17	*Mormacisle*	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras— Belize	September 9–10	*†Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone— Cristobal	September 9–10	*†Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
China— Shanghai	September 15	*Rockside*	March Shipping
Colombia— Barranquilla	September 9–10	*†Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
	September 15–21	*†Vigoer*	Swedish American
Cuba— Havana	September 9–10	*†Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
	September 13–17	*Eika*	Federal Commerce
	September 14–19	*†Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Santiago	September 16–17	*†Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark— Copenhagen	September 7–13	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	September 14–19	*Helgasmith*	Montreal Shipping
	October 6–11	*Erland*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo	September 7–8	*†Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
	September 16–17	*†Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt— Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	September 15–20	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Finland— Helsinki	September 7–13	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	September 14–19	*Helgasmith*	Montreal Shipping
	October 6–10	*Erland*	Swedish American
France— Le Havre	September 7–13	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	September 8	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	September 8	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	September 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
	September 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	September 22–26	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	September 24	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	September 27	*Prins Willem Van Oranje.*	Shipping Limited
	October 6–10	*Erland*	Swedish American
	October 14–20	*Saint Malo*	Furness Withy

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
	September 5–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 6–14	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
	September 7–13	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	September 8	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
Germany—			
Hamburg	September 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
	September 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	September 27	*Prins Willem Van Oranje.*	Shipping Limited
	Late September	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	October 1–6	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 6–10	*Erland*	Swedish American
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	September 9–10	*†*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	September 7–8	*†*Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
	September 16–17	*†*Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	October 14–19	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi Bombay Madras Calcutta	September 15 September 15–20	*Rockside* *City of Glasgow*	March Shipping McLean Kennedy
Indonesia—			
Batavia Samarang Soerabaya Cheribon Belawan-Deli	September 15–20	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Ireland—			
Limerick Cork	September 12	*Irish Pine*	Shipping Limited
Dublin Cork	September 25	*Irish Cedar*	Shipping Limited
Dublin	September 22	*Lord O'Neill*	Shipping Limited
Israel—			
Haifa Tel-Aviv	September 5	*A Ship*	Shipping Limited
Italy—			
Genoa Naples	September 20–27	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Japan—			
Yokohama	September 15	*Rockside*	March Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang Port Swettenham	September 15–20	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas	September 20–27	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz Tampico	September 14–19	*†Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz	September 13–17	*Eika*	Federal Commerce

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
	September 5–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 6–14	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
	September 7–13	*Tunaholm*	Shipping Limited
	September 8	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
Netherlands—	September 8	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Amsterdam	September 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam	September 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	September 24	*Hada City*	Canada Steamships
	September 27	*Prins Willem Van Oranje.*	Shipping Limited
	October 1–6	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 6–10	*Erland*	Swedish American
Netherlands Antilles—			
Willemstad	September 15–21	†*Vigoer*	Swedish American
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin	October 8	*Port Lyttelton*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Norway—			
Oslo	September 7–13	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Kristiansand	September 16	*Lyngenfjord*	Brock Shipping
Stavanger	September 25	*Topdalsfjord*	Brock Shipping
Bergen	October 6–10	*Erland*	Swedish American
Trondheim	September 16	*Lyngenfjord*	Brock Shipping
	September 25	*Topdalsfjord*	Brock Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila, Cebu	October 14–19	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gdynia	September 7–13	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Gdansk	September 14–19	*Helgasmith*	Montreal Shipping
	October 6–10	*Erland*	Swedish American
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan	September 7–8	*†Congo	Saguenay Terminals
	September 15–21	†*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Singapore	September 15–20	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	September 7–13	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	October 6–10	*Erland*	Swedish American
Malmo, Stockholm, Gothenburg	September 14–19	*Helgasmith*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	Aug. 27–Sept. 6	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	September 3–9	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
Swansea	September 13–19	*Dorelian* ( )	Cunard Donaldson
	Sept. 28–Oct. 4	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	September 5–12	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 18–25	*Lismoria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Leith, Newcastle	September 9–14	*Cairnavon*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	September 8–12	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	September 9	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	September 18–24	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	September 16	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	September 22	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
	September 27	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
	Sept. 28–Oct. 4	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Con.	September 5–10	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
London	September 1–7	*Seaboard Ranger*	March Shipping
	September 15–22	*Seaboard Trader*	March Shipping
	September 7–10	*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	September 12–16	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy
	September 21–24	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	September 9–13	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
	September 17	*Mormacisle*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello	September 7–8	*†Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira	September 15–21	†*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Maracaibo			
West Indies—			
Jamaica	September 16–17	*†*Askepot*	Saguenay Terminals
Bahamas	September 13	*Canadian Highlander* .	Canadian National
Jamaica			
Antigua			
Barbados			
Bermuda			
British Guiana	September 6–15	†*Alcoa Partner*	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica	September 12	*Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Grenada	September 20–29	†*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Montserrat	October 4–13	†*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts			
St. Lucia			
St. Vincent			
Trinidad			

DEPARTURES FROM QUEBEC

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom			
Liverpool	September 22–26	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	September 18–22	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago	September 6–8	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	September 6–8	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	September 6–8	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Jamaica—			
Kingston	September 6–8	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	September 10–15	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
	September 24–29	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
Southampton	September 22	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-South and East—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Lourenço Marques	September 10 October 10	*Silversandal* *Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	October 5	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney, Melbourne	Mid-September	*Narrandera*	Empire Shipping
Adelaide	October	*A Ship*	Empire Shipping
Sydney, Melbourne	October	*Sonoma*	Dingwall Cotts
Belgium—			
Antwerp	September 12	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
	September 15	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 21	*Los Angeles* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	October 11	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	October 15	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	October 5	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Canal Zone—			
Balboa, Panama City	September 7	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 15	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 16	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 26	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	September 7	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 16	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	September 12	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	September 15	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 26	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta, Valparaiso	October 5	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	September 7	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 16	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	September 15	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 26	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	September 7	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 16	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	Early October	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Cuba—			
Havana, Santiago	Late September	*Triton*	Empire Shipping
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	September 15	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 26	*Snata Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	Early October	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
La Libertad	September 7	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
La Union	September 16	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Fiji—			
Suva	September 19	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
France—			
Le Havre	September 12	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
Bordeaux	October	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
Dunkirk			
Germany—			
Hamburg	September 15	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 21	*Los Angeles*	Gardner Johnson
	Late September	*Pacific Fortune* (r)	Furness Withy
Guatemala -			
San Jose	September 7	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
Guatemala City	September 7	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 16	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	Early October	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Hong Kong	Mid-September	*Boolongena*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay	September 12	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi			
Indonesia—			
Batavia	September 12	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang			
Soerabaya			
Cheribon			
Ireland—			
Dublin	Mid-September	*Tureby*	Anglo-Canadian
Israel			
Haifa	Late September	*Triton*	Empire Shipping
Tel-Aviv			
Italy—			
Genoa	October	*Stromboli*	Empire Shipping
Naples			
Venice			
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	September 7	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco	September 16	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands -			
Rotterdam	September 12	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
Amsterdam	October	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Wellington	October	*Sonoma*	Dingwall Cotts
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	September 19	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides—			
Port Vila	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Panama			
Balboa	Early October	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Panama City			
Persian Gulf	September 12	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru			
Callao	September 15	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo	September 26	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	October 5	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila, Iloilo, Cebu	September 12	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila, Cebu	Mid-September	*Boolongena*	Empire Shipping
Samoa—			
Apia	September 19	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago	October	*Sonoma*	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete	September 19	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
	October	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo	September 15	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Norkopping, Stockholm	September 21	*Los Angeles* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Trieste	October	*Stromboli*	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Manchester	Sept. 17–Oct. 2	*Lake Minnewanka*	Empire Shipping
	Sept. 24–Oct. 9	*Lake Atlin*	Empire Shipping
	Late September	*Pacific Fortune* (r)	Furness Withy
	Mid-October	*Pacific Importer*	Furness Withy
Cardiff, Manchester	Early September	*Welsh Prince*	Furness Withy
Liverpool, Manchester	Mid-September	*Pacific Liberty*	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	Mid-September	*A Ship*	Empire Shipping
	September 15	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 21	*Los Angeles* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	October 5	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo	September 7	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Puerto Cabello	September 16	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
La Guaira	Early October	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping

Services to Newfoundland

Transportation is a major factor in the economy of Newfoundland, which is served by a number of steamship services operating the year round from Halifax and North Sydney, and from Montreal during the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence. Trans-Canada Air Lines also maintains a daily service between Montreal and Gander Airport, via Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S. Boston is likewise connected with Gander Airport, via Yarmouth, N.S., Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Steamship companies, ports of call and the frequency of their services are as follows:

Charlottetown to Corner Brook, etc.	Fortnightly	PEI Industrial Corporation
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every three weeks	Furness Warren Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every ten days	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
Halifax to St. John's	Fortnightly	Rowlings
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Shaw Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Every ten days	Blue Peter Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to Corner Brook	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
North Sydney to Port aux Basques	Daily, except Sunday	Canadian National Railways
Saint John to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Hamilton to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.
Toronto to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—
Asia (5249)
Commonwealth (4404)
Europe, K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); R. T. Young (4404)
Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—R. Campbell Smith, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

Agricultural Officer, D. A. B. Marshall (6800)

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Agricultural and automotive equipment and vehicles, J. D. Moorman (7168)
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Electrical and electronic equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (7060)
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004) and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)
Paper and products, E. Clarke (6974) and N. R. Chappell (6974)
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)
General products, W. H. Grant (3209)
Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)
Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)
Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Coal, iron and steel, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, F. T. Carten (4965)
Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clarke (3873), G. W. Rahm (6958) and P. E. Jensen (5337)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Importers' Directory, G. A. Plant (5823)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)
Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151 and 7696)

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696 and 5151)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)
Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)
Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)
Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News Section—A. H. Newman (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-eight countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotá, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federation of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi and Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Athens
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxemburg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Maderia	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas, Venezuela
Newfoundland	St. John's
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Bogotá, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Sarawak	Singapore
Scotland	Glasgow
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Thailand	Singapore
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—A. B. Brodie, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro — Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropòle. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. Rankin, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Israel.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—D. B. MUNDY, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and the British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, Foreign Trade.

Argentina—Erasto M. Villa, Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-7582.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TAtlow 1177.

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Paul Viau, Consul, 5612 Canterbury Avenue, Montreal. Telephone—ATlantic 3544.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th floor, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

Colombia—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

Cuba—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia—Dr. Miroslav Mares, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

Denmark — Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France—Pierre Queuille, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate General, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9682.

A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone —LAncaster 4104.

Norway—Iacob Chr. Prebensen, Commercial Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Pakistan—Acting High Commissioner, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone —2-6411.

Peru—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone —2-0626.

Poland—T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 89 Fifth Avenue, Ottawa—Telephone—5-7675.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Spain—Vicente Trelles, Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Montreal, 6. Telephone—FItzroy 6531.

Sweden—Hans Sköld, Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe, (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Louis Scalabrino, Vice-Consul, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey—Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-3033.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—M. Kozlov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, C.M.G., O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser, to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, O.B.E., Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

M. R. Garner, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

F. I. Lamb, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

E. M. M. Partridge, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Homer S. Fox, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone —2-2611.

Yugoslavia—Peter Mangovski, Commercial Counsellor, Yugoslav Embassy, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone —3-6289.

CANADIANS AS CONSUMERS

Illustrated brochure, prepared for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1949, is obtainable for 25 cents a copy from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, J. S. Irvin (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Aug. 16	Nominal Quotations Aug. 23
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2085	·2085
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0323	·0323
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5128
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1800
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·2084
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0741
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4000
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0062
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0037
		Free	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0073
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·3000
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·2519
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iran	Rial	....	·0312	·0312
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0000
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	·0028
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	·4561
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1157
Netherlands and Indonesia	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5303	·5303
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	4·0150
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2000
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	·3200
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·4975
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0403	·0400
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·4702
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	·0200

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution at the Dairy Show, in London, England, and to the provision trade in Great Britain. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
Canadian Toy Industry
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*; the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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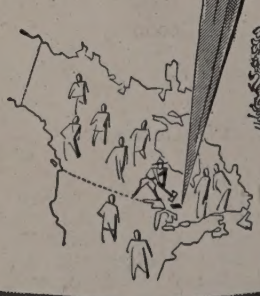

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